Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1829. [VOL. IX.....NO. 463.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, throughout the country, the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for *cash*; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made *Sulkey*. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1829. [54....*1st Aug.*]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for *accidents*. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE. N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 23

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.

March 30th, 1829. 60tf

Land and Negroes for Sale,

IN BURKE COUNTY.

THE subscriber has a desire to sell a tract of LAND known by the name of *Vine Hill*; upwards of two hundred acres, whereon is an elegant, well-furnished, large, commodious dwelling house, with a wing at one end for a family room; a good Barn, Smith-shop, Stables, and all necessary out houses; together with a good set of *MILLS*—*Saw* and *Grist Mills*—all within a mile of Morganton; and *three* other TRACTS, joining the above stated tracts. The improvements of the first mentioned tract, are not exceeded by any in the county, for elegance and convenience. Also, four tracts on the north fork of the Catawba River, and one on Muddy Creek; several Lots in Morganton; between twenty and thirty

Likely Negroes;

Amongst them are mechanicks; also a good wagon and team. The sale to commence the 26th day of next October, at the Court-House in Morganton, and continue until all are sold. The conditions of the sale are these, twelve months credit will be given, bonds with approved security will be required. J. M. GREENLEE.

March 21st, 1829. 5t64

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of General Convention of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, was concluded and signed at Rio de Janeiro, on the twelfth day of December, 1828, which Treaty of General Convention is, word for word, as follows:

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity:

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to establish a firm and permanent peace and friendship between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct and potitive, the rules which shall in future, be rigorously observed between the one and the other, by means of a Treaty or General Convention of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

For this most desirable object, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on William Tudor, their Charge d'Affairs at the Court of Brazil, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, on the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Marquez de Aracaty, a member of his Council, Gentleman of the Imperial Bed-chamber, Councillor of the Treasury, Grand Cross of the Order of Aviz, Senator of the Empire, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Miguel de Sonza Mollo e Alvin, a member of his Council, Commander of the Order of Aviz, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Cross Chief of Division in the Imperial and National Navy, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and friendship between the United States of America and their citizens, and His Imperial Majesty, his successors and subjects, throughout their possessions and territories, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy, frank and equally friendly with all, engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not, immediately, become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional. It is understood, however, that the relations and conventions which now exist, or may hereafter exist, between Brazil and Portugal, shall form an exception to this article.

ARTICLE III.

The two high contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens and subjects of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize, and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens or subjects do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens or subjects are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE IV.

They likewise agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandize, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of Brazil, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo, shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in the vessels of the one country, or the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandize, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Empire of Brazil, in its vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and that no nigher or other duties, upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo, shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country, or of the other. And they agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported, from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country. And the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Emperor of Brazil. The Government of the United States, however, considering the present state of the navigation of Brazil, agrees that a vessel shall be considered as Brazillian when the proprietor and captain are subjects of Brazil, and the papers are in legal form.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the Empire of Brazil, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Empire of Brazil, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States than are, or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any foreign country; nor shall any higher, or other duties, or charges, be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the Empire of Brazil, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, or of the Empire of Brazil, to or from the territories of the Empire of Brazil, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens or subjects of both countries, to manage themselves, their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, and sending off their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as citizens or subjects of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VII.

The citizens and subjects of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, or goods, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether of merchant or of war, of pirates, or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE IX

All the ships, merchandise, and effects, belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, ports, bays, and dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective Governments.

ARTICLE X.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they may be exported, unless they be destined for consumption.

ARTICLE XI.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to the said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases; and if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same, as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation or any other charges than those which are imposed by the laws of the country.

ARTICLE XII.

Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally, to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens and subjects of each other, of all occupations, who may be in their territories, subject to the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them, the tribunals of justice, for their judicial intercourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens and subjects of the country in which they may be; for which, they may employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is likewise agreed, that the most perfect and entire security of conscience, shall be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of both the contracting parties, in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens and subjects of one of the contracting parties, who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent or suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

ARTICLE XIV.

It shall be lawful for the citizens and subjects of the United States of America, and of the empire of Brazil, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are, or who hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It likewise shall be lawful for the citizens and subjects afore said, to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security, from the places, ports, and havens, of those who are enemies of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned, to neutral places, but also, from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board of a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies, to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those Powers only who recognise this principle; but, if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE XV.

It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties, shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels, shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that four months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case, the goods and merchandise of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship shall be free.

ARTICLE XVI.

This liberty of commerce and navigation shall extend to all kinds of merchandises, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended,

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, hand grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2dly. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form, and for a military use.

3dly. Cavalry belts and horses, with their furniture.

4thly. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials, manufactured, and formed, expressly, to make war by sea or land.

ARTICLE XVII.

All other merchandise, and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband, expressly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner, by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and, to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas, on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel, will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great, and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience, but, in this and all the other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port, for trial and judgment, according to law.

ARTICLE XIX.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port, or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade, or investment from any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged or blockaded, or invested, by the other, be restrained from quitting such place, with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel having thus entered the port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to being warned by the blockading forces, to return to the port blockaded, and discharge the said cargo; and if, after receiving the said warning the vessel shall still persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port, after being warned off by the blockading forces.

ARTICLE XX.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at the greatest distance compatible with the visit, under the circumstances of the sea and wind, and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send its smallest boat in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall, in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

XXI.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them shall be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear to the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens or subjects of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that such ships, being laden, besides the said sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without such requisites, said vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be dis-

clared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XXII.

It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examining of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessel shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the countries to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens or subjects of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another State, no citizen or subject of the other contracting party, shall accept a commission, or letters of marque, for the purpose of assisting, or co operating hostilely with the said enemy, against the said party, so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXV.

If by any fatality, which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now, for them, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year, to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection, until they arrive at the designated port The citizens and subjects of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States, and of the empire of Brazil, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Neither the debts due from the individuals of the one nation, to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor money, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national difference, be sequestrated or confiscated.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to their Envoys, Ministers, and other Public Agents, the same favours, immunities and exemptions, which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges, the United States of America or the Empire of Brazil may find it proper to give to the Ministers and Public Agents of any other Power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the Empire of Brazil shall afford, in future, to the navigation and commerce of the citizens and subjects of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy, in them, all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, of the consuls and vice consuls of the most favored nations; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXIX.

In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commissions or patent, in due form, to the Government to which they are accredited; and having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE XXX.

It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens or subjects of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service; and, also, from all kinds of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens or subjects, native or foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being to every thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States. The archives and papers of the consulate shall be respected inviolably; and, under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel or ship's rolls, or other public documents that those men were part of said crews, and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prison, at the request and at the expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to whom they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XXXII.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a Consular Convention, which shall declare, specially, the powers and immunities of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The United States of America and the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to make, as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties, by virtue of this treaty or general convention of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall be in force for twelve years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of said term of twelve years: and it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens or subjects of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen or subject shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3dly. If, (which, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorise any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, or complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party, considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4thly. Nothing in this treaty contained, shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Emperor of Brazil, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eight months from the date of the signature hereof, if it be possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, this twelfth day of the month December, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Signed,

W. TUDOR, [L. S.]
MARQUES OF ARACATY, [L. S.]
MIGUEL DE SOUZA MELLO E ALVIM, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty or General Convention has been duly ratified, on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged, at Washington, by JAMES A. HAMILTON, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier Jn. SYLVESTER ROSELLA, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty or General Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed, and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-third. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:

JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

Circulating Medium.—The bullion committee in England, (1810) and the bank committee in 1819, estimated the circulating medium at 240 and 270 millions of dollars—a large portion of which was in paper. M. Necker calculated that of France at 350 millions, nearly the whole in specie. That of the United States, chiefly in paper, does not exceed 80 or 100 millions. We have seen it estimated lower than 60. It is subject, however, to great fluctuations, according to the command for any price of commodities.

Niles.

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A speedy relief from the painful effects of Scalds or Burns.—It is simply by dipping a cloth well in tar, and binding it lightly on the part affected; it will give almost immediate relief from the most violent pain; and is recommended to be kept in the house by every family having young children.

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The ravages made by the wars of the revolution and of the empire upon the population and wealth of France, have been estimated, according to M. Dupin, at 2,000,000 men, and $2,664,000,000.

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The Bengal (India) Chronicle, mentions the death of Bishop James, of Calcutta, successor to the late Bishop Heber. Dr. J. sailed from England on the 15th of July, 1827; and if the report of his death is true, could not have filled his new station more than a year.

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Doubtful question.—An individual made a complaint of assault and battery at the Police this morning, which he stated to have been committed in the following manner: A. gave B. a violent push, which caused the elbow of B. to strike the complainant in the side with such force as to knock him down, and disable him from working for a month. Now the question was *by whom* the assault was committed. Did A. assault complainant by striking B? or was B. guilty of inflicting the injurious blow, the impetus of which was given by the push of A? Or was the assault a *joint* one, the elbow of B. conspiring with the hands of A. to bruise the side of the complainant? All these considerations operated upon the mind of the Clerk to induce him to refer the complainant to the District Attorney.

N. Y. E. Post.

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Wonderful.....Galignani's Messenger mentions, with becoming gravity, that on some public occasion in Paris, eight hundred persons passed through the royal banqueting room to see the king and his august family at dinner. How astonished they must have been to discover that *royal* mouths ate just like other people's.

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John Randolph's last.—Having obtained leave of absence the day before the late inauguration, the gentleman from Roanoake mounted his horse, and running out his terribly long finger *at* a gentleman who was standing by, "I don't" said he "attend the inauguration of Gen. Andrew Jackson—mark that!" and rode off. He declines a re-election.

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Judge *McLean* (late Postmaster General) and family left Washington City on 2d inst. for Cincinnati. Both as a public man and a private citizen his loss will be deeply felt among us. His official services have not rendered him more valuable to his country, than his amenity and social virtues have to the society of which he formed an immediate patron; and the departure of himself and his estimable family will cause a void which will not be easily nor soon supplied. *Jour.*

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Promptness.—We have been told, that when the order was given for the Natchez, sloop of war, to sail in quest of Pirates, some of the officers applied to the Secretary of the Navy for a delay of forty-eight hours, to make some indispensable arrangements, arising from the unexpected call, and their wishes were made known to the President. "Not an hour," said the General—"they must put to sea, forthwith." "I but anticipated your views," said the Secretary, "in informing them that no delay, on such an occasion, would be allowed."

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, April 4.—By the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, we have received our London and Liverpool papers to the 13th and 14th inclusive.

On referring to the state of the markets, it will be seen that Cotton has declined 1-4d per lb.

Attached to one of our papers was a slip, upon which was printed in large capitals, "*catholic emancipation is to be granted.*" *N. Y. Enquirer.*

Mr. Peel introduced a bill in the House of Commons for the suppression of dangerous associations or assemblies, in Ireland, or what is called Catholic Association, declaring any person attending them to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The papers contain but little intelligence from the seat of war, being principally filled with the proceedings of the House of Commons on the Catholic Question. It appears that the Emperor is making the most gigantic preparations for the ensuing contest.

London, 13th February.—The information given in the letters of this morning from Dublin, that the Catholic Association was on the point of dissolving itself, with other manifestations of the proper feeling with which the proposed measure of emancipation has been met there, gave for a time an improved appearance to the Consol market to-day, and the price for the account was currently 87 1-4.

There is at Tula, in Russia, a manufactory for the fabric of Arms, hardly to be excelled by the most celebrated manufactors of England. From this great arm manufactory there issue, yearly, 700,000 stand of fire arms, and 25,000 side arms. More than 5000 workmen are employed in her fabric.

Frontiers of Turkey, Jan. 12.—Letters from Adrianople, which are worthy of credit, give a frightful picture of the miseries which prevail among the new recruits of the Turkish army in the vicinity of Schoumla. A great number of these poor men die daily, and the ravages which death causes in the hospitals thin the ranks of the Ottoman army. A great number of sick arrive at Sophio, Salonichi, Seres, and Adrianople. The Asiatic Turks, who wear no stockings, have had their feet frozen in crossing the Balkan.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6.

France.—The ship Clemates from Havre has arrived at Boston, bringing dates to the 16th February. *Eng.*

Constantinople, Jan. 9th.—Propositions have been made, for a long time, to the Porte, in order to arrange the affairs of Greece, and to recall the intervention of the British and French Ambassadors. The arrival of a French agent, who has been presented by the Dutch Minister to the Reis Effendi, appears to have opened at last the true channel.

The Porte had received a declaration from the Three Powers who have taken Greece under their protection, acceded to this declaration, and is not far from consenting to enter into a formal negociation on the subject, provided it takes place at Constantinople. He always refused sending a Turkish Commission out of the city, and the Reis Effendi has explained himself about it in a peremptory manner. The party for peace, however, flatter themselves to have obtained a great success, and it is thought that, if the Powers will take upon themselves the sending the Plenipotentiaries, to Constantinople, they may bring about a durable peace. The arrival of a Russian cartel has given to these pacific rumours a new consistence; it is said it is the bearer of proposals from the emperior Nicholas, to enter into negociations with the Porte, and that they have been sent to the Reis Effendi by the Danish Minister.

Portugal.—Lisbon dates to 31st January state that Miguel visited Lisbon a few days previous, accompanied by his sisters and a great number of courtiers. His first act was to go to the Cathedral of St. Maria de Roch, where mass was performed. His visage is said to have shown the marks of great physical and mental suffering. The government being fearful that his stay in Lisbon might create excitement, had taken extraordinary measures to preserve tranquility. Several changes in the ministry were anticipated.

The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has been augmented, so that it now consists of nine vessels of inferior rank.

A Defaulter.—The Paris papers contain an account of the disappearance of Mr. C. a stock broker; it is said that he has left a deficit of five millions francs.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—COTTON: The import this week is 23,870 bags, and the sales are 11,810 bags, at a decline of 1-3d per lb. on American descriptions.

Captain Clark, of the brig General Paez which arrived last evening, states, that a report was circulated and currently believed at Curacoa, that Bolivar had been assassinated, and his troops, amounting to about 5000 men, had fled, and that all communication between Valencia and the other parts of the country had been cut off. *News.*

GREAT FIRE *in Augusta, Georgia.*

A slip from the office of the Georgia (Augusta) Courier, dated at 9 o'clock at night, of the 3d inst. gives the following account of the most calamitous fire that ever afflicted that devoted city.

Awful Conflagration!—With a heart that can scarcely throb from exhaustion, we sit down to record the most awful catastrophe which has ever befallen this city. Having lost every thing but the materials of our office, we know how to sympathize with our fellow-citizens, many of whom are irretrievably ruined.

About half past two o'clock this afternoon, a Fire was discovered in the 4th tenement row on Ellis-street, known as M'Mullen's buildings, belonging to the State Bank. They were so completely enveloped in flame before means to extinguish the raging element could be procured, that human exertion was vain.

The wind was very high, and had been so all the day, blowing from the west in the direction of Broad-street, sweeping rapidly to the east, till it enveloped in flame the Market, the Theatre, and all the intermediate houses, and those in the neighborhood. It was stopped at Bignon's Brick Building, nearly opposite the City Hotel, to Green-street, not a house that we remember, has escaped the conflagration.

Goods and furniture, carried into Broad street were destroyed as readily as if they had been in the stores and houses. Not one dollar in a hundred escaped of the value of the articles, that the owners vainly imagined they had saved from their blazing dwellings.

While we are writing, the raging element is progressing eastward, and nothing but want of materials to consume, seems likely to terminate its progress It is already at the lower end of the town, and if a single house has escaped from the Bridge Bank and Bignon's house, and from Green-street to the river, down to the lower end of the City, we are unable to discover it amidst the smoke.

It is impossible to give particulars amidst the confusion, which is every where reigning. Many buildings are insured, and many we know are not. Our neighbors, like ourselves, lost every thing after they had removed them into Broad-street, and what may be considered equal to a third of the city, has been destroyed, and that part of it above and in the immediate neighborhood of the market, embraced the active retailing portion of the grocery business.

The Bridge has been saved with great difficulty;—the abutment was several times on fire. So suffocating is the smoke that the lower end of the city cannot be visited—it seems to be resigned to a fate, which cannot be controuled. The fire in that part is yet unextinguished.

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Great Fire in Augusta.—In addition to the details of this calamity, contained in the slip which we this day publish, the Chronicle states the number of tenements destroyed, at upwards of 330. The Courier gives a list of front houses or tenements consumed upon the different streets; amounting to 163. We subjoin a recapitulation—South side of Broad street 49; North side do. 24; West side of Centre street 16; East side 23; South side of Bay street 3; North side Reynold street 2, South 4; North side of Ellis street 26; South 23; North side Green street 4; South 3; Market House 1. This statement of course, embraces none of the back stores, kitchens or other buildings off the streets.

All the Insurance offices lost something, about 160,000, was insured; which the Courier says will not cover one sixth of the value of property lost.

But very few accidents occurred, and those trifling ones, and not a single life was lost.

The citizens of Hamburg crossed the river, and nobly assisted their suffering fellow citizens during the conflagration; nor did their benevolence stop there. Mess Henry Shultz, J. B. Covington and A. J. Dill, have tendered to the sufferers, all the vacant houses in Hamburg, amounting to about one hundred, for one year, rent free. The citizens of Augusta have held a public meeting, and taken active measures to relieve the needy and houseless inhabitants. *Camden Journal.*

Shirts.—A lady seamstress of our acquaintance says that she has taken the trouble to count the number of stitches required in making a common shirt, and found it to be 15,532. This *seams* a large number. *Boston paper.*

Rowland Stephenson.—We hope this man will take himsef to some part of the world "To the plaintff entirely unknown" for we are getting excessively tired of his name in the newspapers. It did very well for a week or two. Rowland Stephenson, and his knavery, his flight, his capture, and his "sufferings," made, as some of our brethren said upon another occasion, very "pretty incidents." But it is possible to have too much even of a good thing, and for our parts we are anxiously waiting the annual arrival of the Sea-Serpent off Cape Cod, so that we may have some little respite from the everlasting Mr. Rowland Stephenson.

It is not to be presumed, that a man

committing such enormous frauds, as Stephenson, and flying from justice in his own, to a strange country—would come without some share of his plunder. A letter writer from Savannah states that S. had deposited with several persons in and about Savannah, large sums of Gold, and Exchequer bills, and that to the writer's knowledge, these persons were rapidly converting the deposite into money.

Camden Journal.

Salisbury:

APRIL 21, 1829.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this state.

Daniel Turner, Esq. declines a re-election to Congress from his district. We have heretofore stated that Robert Potter, Esq. is a candidate for the situation. We have seen no one else named as a candidate.

At Wayne superior court, negro Virgil was convicted of manslaughter for killing a fellow negro, and sentenced to receive 39 lashes. Another slave was convicted of burglary, and sentenced to the same punishment. Edwin Smith, a white man, was convicted of stealing a piece of beef, at a barbacue, and sentenced to receive 39 stripes, *well laid on.*

Most Shocking.—The house of a Mr. Patchin, in Tioga county, New-York, was burnt down on the 7th ult.; and his wife and three of his children perished in the flames.

Barton Baggett was killed in Robeson county, by lightning, on the 1st inst.

Strange Pig.—There is a pig in Franklin county, in this state, says the Raleigh Star, with two heads, two mouths, two tongues, and two noses: all the rest of the animal is as usual. We hope, after this, we shall no longer be laughed at for affirming, as a fact, that a sow belonging to the editor's father, some years since littered five pigs, as handsomely *marked* on their ears as though it had been done with a knife.

The population of Jackson, Tenn. by a census just taken, is ascertained to be 687.

The Hon. *C. C. Cambreleng*, a distinguished representative in Congress from the city of New-York, is a native of Washington, in this state: On a visit to his relations in that town, lately, the citizens complimented him with a public dinner.

Judicial Tyranny.—John P. Sheldon, Esq. editor of the Detroit (Michigan) Gazette, having made a publication in relation to the official conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that territory, the judges decided it was a *contempt of the court*, and fined Mr. Sheldon $100, to stand committed till paid: the editor deeming this a high-handed and arbitrary measure, refused to pay the fine, and was accordingly locked up in jail. The citizens of Detroit conceiving their fellow-citizen to be the victim of an unjust and tyrannical sentence, called a public meeting, which was attended by more than 300 people; at which it was resolved to raise by subscription the sum necessary to release Mr. Sheldon from imprisonment, no one being allowed to subscribe over 12½ cents, in order to give all an opportunity of contributing; the amount was soon raised; and a committee, furnished with a carriage and horses, repaired to the jail, liberated Mr. S. placed him in the carriage, and, amidst the plaudits of the people, thus restored him to liberty, his family and his friends. Resolutions were passed, by acclamation, denouncing the malignant personal hostility manifested by these judges towards Mr. Sheldon in their official capacity; and appointing a committee to circulate a memorial through the territory, for signatures, calling on the President of the United States to remove the judicial tyrants from office.

Superior Court.—The spring term of the superior court for Rowan county, was held in this town week before last, Judge *Martin* presiding. No cases of more than ordinary interest, came on for trial during this term; but from the hitherto crowded state of the docket, a good deal of old business remained to be disposed of; and by the patient industry and ability of his honor the Judge, the docket was thoroughly gone through with, and purged of much business by which it had long been encumbered. Solicitor General *Scott*, faithfully represented the State, by a vigilant discharge of his official duties: all offences against the laws, were prosecuted by him with vigor; and "the peace and dignity of the State" was well sustained during the term.

We mentioned in our last, that not a single writ was returned at the recent term of the superior court in this place; we now learn that one writ was *returned*, but afterwards dismissed for want of security for its prosecution.

The jail, at the time our last paper was issued, was without a prisoner in it; but during the week, two blacks were committed as runaways.

Prices at Jackson, West Tennessee.—Cotton 8, flour 10, whiskey 33, corn 60 cents a bushel!

Sheep.....Dogs.—Fifty years ago, in the early settlements of this country, the *wolves* were so troublesome, that it became necessary to confine the sheep in covered pens during the night, to save them from destruction by those ravenous beasts of prey; consequently, but few of those useful animals were raised in those days—not sufficient to furnish wool for the immediate necessities of the people, in making domestic cloths for family use. But the settlers consoled themselves with the reflection, that the period was fast approaching, hastened by the rapid peopling of the country, when the thick coverts which afforded hiding places to the wolf would be broken up, and cultivated fields, waving with rich harvests, and pastures covered with Sheep and neat cattle, would afford delight to the eyes and encouragement to the hopes of the industrious farmers and thrifty house-wives. These most rational anticipations however, have been but partially realized. The wolves, indeed, have disappeared; their howl no longer disturbs the midnight slumbers of our people, nor is the ewe any longer robbed of her tender lambkin by *them*; the axe and the plough have destroyed their lurking places and broken up their dens, and they have been driven to seek their prey amidst the interminable forests of the West. But the extirpation of these rapacious brutes of prey, has not brought security to the sheep nor benefit to the farmer;—beasts more voracious (if possible) than they, have supplied their places;—beasts, too, bred and reared up *by ourselves!* The DOGS that are fed and pampered from our very tables, stalk forth at noon-day, and slaughter whole *flocks* of sheep, as it were for mere pastime; whereas the wolves were usually satisfied with making a meal from a single fatling of the drove. Every farmer who has attempted to raise sheep to supply the wool necessary in his own family, knows this to be a serious and growing evil. Scores of lazy and useless *dogs*, are kept by almost every family; even those whose scanty means scarcely afford *themselves* a comfortable subsistence, must have a pack of hungry hounds, or worthless curs,—and not unfrequently both,—quartered upon them, to help devour the few pounds of meat in store for a needy family. The inevitable consequence is, that our sheep are almost daily falling a prey to the craving appetites of these half-fed brutes.

These remarks have been drawn from us by the circumstance, (a circumstance of quite frequent occurrence) of a farmer, near this town, losing some six or eight sheep in one night, a short time since, by *dogs*. Another gentleman, still nearer town, had upwards of twenty five sheep killed and crippled beyond recovery, in the middle of the day, by two or three worthless dogs. And in December last, another gentleman in the same neighborhood, had 8 or 10 fine sheep killed by dogs. It is discouraging to attempt to raise sheep, as long as this state of things exists; wool is consequently scarce and dear, and not the half is worked into fabricks for household use that there otherwise would be. This country is well adapted to the rearing of sheep; but no one will venture into the business, while he has no security for his flocks—while they are continually liable to be slaughtered, in scores, by those carnivorous, worthless *domestic* beasts of prey, that infest almost every farm-yard in the country.

In many states, a bounty is given for the scalp of every wolf, in order to encourage the destruction of that great enemy of the sheep; and we suggest whether the legislature of North Carolina would not consult the best interests of the people, by setting a price on the scalps of all *dogs* who have a *penchant* for mutton?

Assassination of Bolivar.—The report (which we have given in another part of this week's paper,) of the assassination of Gen. Bolivar, is going the rounds of the papers at the north, and is generally believed in. It will be recollected that he, a short time back, very narrowly escaped the same fate. His conduct, latterly, has been such, that the people of the United States will not feel much sympathy for him.

Liverpool Market, Feb. 21....The import of Cotton this week is 5,455 bags; and the sales not more than 7,600 bags, at a decline, generally of 1-8d per pound: American Upland cottons 5 3-8d to 6 3-8d. Wheat has also declined from 6 to 9d per 70lb.

Liverpool, March 3.—The Cotton market is dull, and the prices have *again* given way 1-8d. Total sales of the week, 18,850 bags.

Liverpool, March 2.—The depression in prices of Wheat and Oats for the previous week, was on Tuesday in some degree recovered, the former being noted 3 to 4d dearer.

Appointments....George M. Dallas has been appointed U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in place of Charles J. Ingersoll.

Wm. Duncan, Surveyor for the port of Philadelphia, in place of James Glentworth.

David Henshaw collector of the port of Boston, in place of H. A. S. Dearborn.

Col. *John Findlay* has been appointed Post Master at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in the room of Jacob Dechert, deceased. *Nat. Jour.*

There was a rumour at Rio Janeiro, on the 5th of February, that the Emperor of Brazil was about to make war against Don Miguel of Portugual.

The Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, left Washington on the 7th inst, on a visit to this State. Dr. Bradford acts as Secretary in his absence.

The Washington papers contain a list of Brevet promotions, among which we notice—

Gen. Jessup, to be Major General.
Col. Levenworth, Brigadier General.
Lt. Col. A. Eustis, Colonel.
Maj. Worth, Lt. Colonel.
Maj. Fanning, Lt. Colonel.
Capt. Mountfort, Major.
Capt. E. Boardman, Major.
Capt. R. L. Baker, Major.
Capt. R. H. Bache, Major.

For faithful services during ten successive years.

JOHN—appears to be the most fortunate name at Washington: there is

John C. Calhoun, Vice-President,
John H. Eaton, Secretary of War.
John Branch, Secretary of the Navy.
John M. Berrien, Attorney General.
John M'Lean, Associate Judge of Supreme Court.
John Pope, Governor of Arkansas,
John W. Campbell, District Judge Ohio.
John Chandler, late Senator U. States, to some petty collectorship way down Eastward.

The citizens of Savanah have established not only an *anti-duelling* but also an *anti-gambling* society.

James Glencairn Burns, (a son of the poet Burns) is Assistant Commissary General of the English Army in Hindoosta.

Hon. Mr. Livingston.—The Philadelphia Sentinel states, that Mr. Livingston, of the United States' Senate, has had the offer of a mission to France, in the place of Mr. Brown, the present Minister to that Court. It is not known whether he will accept the offer.

A number of families in Virginia are turning their attention to the culture of silk. The soil and climate of that state are well adapted to this culture. The whole process of producing silk is carried on by women and children.

Late from Europe.—By an arrival at Boston English dates to the 21st of February are received.

The subject of concession to the Catholics was still almost the only one discussed in Parliament. The Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Wellington had declared themselves in favor of concession.

Later.—A later arrival at New-York, the Ship U. States, from Liverpool, brings a paper of that place of the 3d of March.

The affairs of Ireland continue to engross the attention of the British Parliament and public. This subject has roused the whole mass of the aristocracy and clergy; so great a ferment has not been known as that created by the Catholic question in the memory of man. In point of numbers, they are inferior, but in zeal and energy the alarmed Anti-Catholics far surpass the friends of Emancipation.

The Duke of Wellington is decided in his cause, and Ministers are said to have an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. The English papers are filled with articles on the subject, *pro* and *con*.

The Irish Catholic association dissolved itself.

Russia is preparing to open the campaign with great vigour. The Emperor Nicholas will take the command of the army in person; he will repair to Warsaw to receive the allegiance of the Poles. He is organizing his marine, and is said to have made propositions to the U. S. to man their navy, (can't be done,) or to purchase ships, (that's more reasonable.) *Noah.*

Portugal.—Accounts from Lisbon, state that measures for the overthrow of Don Miguel were so far advanced, that a confident expectation was entertained of the speedy restoration of the Constitutional system.

Some few skirmishes, of no important nature, have taken place in the neighborhood of the Danube.

Mr. Peel has been defeated by the Brunswickers, at the Oxford election. Sir Robert Inglis has been returned by a majority of 146. They call Mr. Peel an apostate, and other hard names.

Several disturbances have broken out in Ireland, relative to the Catholic claims, but nothing serious.

Mr. Peel was again a candidate, but did not succeed. Sir Robert Inglis was returned by a vote of 755 to 609. Mr. Peel will be returned from the borough of Westbury, the present member, Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopez, having resigned in his favor.

A Vienna article of the 15th of February, says that the news of the death of Pope Leo the 12th, had arrived there on that day.

Washington, April 7.....The several Foreign Ministers at the seat of Government, were, yesterday, presented to the President by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Van Buren, the Secretary of State, visited Mr. Adams, at his residence on Meridian Hill, on Saturday last. *Jour.*

Mr. Barry, the new Postmaster General, arrived in this city on Sunday Evening. Yesterday morning he took the oath of office, entered on his official duties, and received the Clerks of the Department, who were severally introduced to him.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The friends of this gallant officer will be pleased to learn, by the following article, that there is some prospect of his valuable aid being still retained in a service whose character he has been so instrumental in covering with glory.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

It is said, that the Secretary of War has returned Gen. Scott's propositions to him, with the *offer* of a furlough for twelve months. The General is now on a visit to his friends in Dinwiddie; and we are not informed what is the course which he means to take. But, it is obvious that the offer from the War Department is conceived in the most accommodating spirit; as it will enable Gen. Scott to abide any decision, which the next Congress may make, as to the abolition of the office of Major-General, or any other organization of the Army.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, April 18*th*.....Cotton 1¾ to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4 to 4.50 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 9.

Fayetteville, April 8th.—Cotton 7½ to 8 35 bacon 6 to 7, peach brandy 35 apple do 40 to 42½, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 90, flour $5 to 7, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 33, sugar 10 to 11, salt 75 to 85, tallow 8, wheat 1.20, whiskey 25 to 26.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charleston, April 3.....Cotton 8 to 9¾ cents, flour 8½ whiskey, 28 to 29, bacon 5 to 6, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 40 to 48, corn 43 a 48, coffee 12 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Columbia, S. C. April 10.—Cotton 8½ to 9¾, flour 6½ to 8½, whiskey 30 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 87...North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount. Georgia Bank Bills 1½ to 2 per cent. discount.

Cheraw April 1.—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.58, bacon 6½ to 8, corn 40, flour 5 to 5.50, whiskey 28 to 30, peach brandy 45, to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 4.

Cotton.—Some few prime bales sold at 9 cents.

Wilmington, April 8.....Cotton 8 to 8½, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.50 to 9.00, corn 40 to 45, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8 to 9.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 27.—Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.50 to 6, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 19 to 22, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 8 cents per lb.

New-York, April 7.....Cotton 10 to 12, flour 7.19 to 7.35, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.70, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 26 to 33, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 2½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1½, Georgia 2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Camden, April 11.....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6½ to 7; wheat $1, corn 40 to 44, oats 30, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Boston, April 6.....Cotton 10 to 11½, flax 11 a 12, flour 7.50 to 8, corn 60 to 63, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Newbern, April 11....Cotton 7½ to 8, flour 7½ to $8, wheat 87½ a $1, bacon 5 to 7, salt 55 to 60, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 35.

Richmond, April 11.....Cotton 8 a 9½, flour $7 to 7½, wheat 1.40 a 1.45, corn 44 a 45, bacon 6½ to 7, brandy apple 35 to 38, old peach do 90 a 95, whiskey 27 to 30, leaf tobacco 9 to 12½, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 a 2½, Georgia 2½ a 3½.

Baltimore, April 10. ...Flour $8 a 8, cotton 8½ to 10, whiskey 24 to 25½, bacon 7 to 11.

MARRIED,

In Yorkville, S. C. on Thursday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Col. Wm. N. Parks, of Mecklenburgh, to Miss Eliza W. Hayne, of Colleton District, S. C.

On the same evening in York District, S. C. by the Rev. Samuel Watson, Dr. Wm. M'Lean, of Yorkville, formerly of Lincoln county, N. C. to Miss Amanda A. Hill, daughter of the late Solomon Hill, Esq.

In Anson county, at the residence of William Marshall, Esq. on the 16th ult. Major Purdie Richardson, of Brunswick county, to Miss Catharine Marshall.

DIED,

On the 1st instant, the venerable Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, of Salem, Massachusetts, in the hundred and first year of his age.

In Merrimack, N. H. Mrs. Sarah Giles, in the 102d year of her age. She had been a regular member of the Presbyterian Church for upwards of 70 years.

In this county, on the 10th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with patient resignation, Mrs. *Caroline H. Chambers*, consort of Otho Chambers, Esq. aged about 30 years.

In this town, on the 13th inst. very suddenly, Mr. *John Short*, aged about 50. He had been to Fayetteville with his wagon, and had returned thus far on his way home, (his residence being eight or ten miles west of here) when he was taken suddenly sick on Saturday night, and died on Monday morning.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ezra Allemong, there will be offered for sale, on Monday, the 18th day of May next at the Mansion Hotel in the town of Salisbury, the following property, viz:

The stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a large assortment of dry goods, hard ware and cutlery, which has been laid in with great care.

Two likely negro women, and three children:
Two horses, one carryall and harness;
One gig and harness, a *superior article*;
Some fine milch cows;
Stock of hogs, and a variety of other articles;

At the same time, there will also be offered for sale, the MANSION HOTEL, with the adjoining lots belonging to same. This house is large, convenient, well finished, and is not inferior to any in the western part of the state; having from 20 to 30 rooms in it, with six neat offices attached. On the premises is a very superior Stable, calculated to hold from 50 to 60 horses, a brick kitchen, ice-house, and all the other necessary out-buildings. There is also in the main building, fronting the main street, an excellent store-room, counting and lumber room, and cellar, on the same. It is presumed a further description will be unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, is requested to call and view the premises. The House is also well furnished with new furniture, of an excellent quality, which will be sold with or without the House as may suit the parties.

Also, 4 out lots, on the north square of said town; and the interest that the said Allemong owns in the house and lot now occupied by Col. E. Yarbro.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale; and sale to continue from day to day.

R. H. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*
April 11th, 1829. 4t66

Land for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, at public auction, on the 23rd day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury; a tract of land, late the property of William Hampton, dec'd. lying on Grant's Creek, near Macay's Mill, adjoining William Pinkston, sen. and others; containing 333 acres or thereabouts. This land is valuable on account of its location, being near a good mill, and within the convenient distance of 2 or 3 miles from Salisbury. The sale is ordered for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of the late proprietor; and a credit of twelve months is offered to the purchaser, upon his giving bond with approved security, for the purchase money, and a title made for the same upon full payment.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*
April 13th, 1829. 5t67

Rowan Superior Court of Law, April term, 1829:

MATILDA PINKSTON *vs.* Peter Pinkston; petition for divorce. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in the town of Salisbury, that defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the same be heard ex parte. Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

6t68 HY. GILES, *C. & C. S. C.*

NOTICE,
To Journeymen Tailors.

ONE or two good workmen can get employment, by applying to MOSES L. GRISSOM, in the town of Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, N. Carolina, and liberal wages will be given to them that can come well recommended, as good workmen. 3t65
April the 9th, 1829.

Negro Man to Hire,

BY the day, week, or month; he is able bodied, and expert at most kinds of work. Inquire at this office. 6t

DOCT. GILES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country. He has taken the Shop of Dr. Ferrand, where he may at all times be found, except when on professional business.

April 9th, 1829. 4t65

N. B. He has just received, from Philadelphia, a good selection of *Fresh Medicines.*

New System of Tailoring.
S. LOWRY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he occupies the shop on main street, a few doors south of the court-house, recently occupied by Silas Templeton and himself; where he executes all descriptions of TAILORING, in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and at prices, of which no one, even in these hard times, can complain.

Having been appointed Agent for the *Square Rule System* of Tailoring, invented by Mr. Wilson, of New-York, which surpasses any thing in this line of business hitherto discovered, he will be regularly furnished, at short intervals, with the latest fashions from Paris, London, New-York, and Philadelphia, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures; which will enable him to furnish gentlemen with Fancy Garments equal to any in the State. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will continue to patronize his Shop; and assures them that no exertion on his part, will be wanting, to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, April 6, 1829. 6t

N. B. The subscriber is authorized to sell rights for using the *Square Rule System*, above mentioned; to instruct purchasers in this new mode of cutting, and furnish them with the Rules, Drafts, Portrait Figures, &c. appertaining to the business. S. LOWRY.

For Sale, or Rent,

ONE of the most valuable stands for a *Country Store*, either in Burke, Iredell, Lincoln or Wilkes counties: It is situated in the eastern part of Burke county, at the intersection of the main roads leading from thence to Morganton, Lincolnton, Statesville, and Wilkesboro'—35 miles from Morganton, 27 from Statesville, 20 from Wilkesboro', and 35 from Lincolnton, and 7 miles from the Catawba river. There is a Store-House, with some other buildings, now on the premises, with about 250 acres of land belonging to the tract; grist and saw mill within 1½ miles of it, with a thickly settled country around, and a Post-office, called Little River, kept at the place.

This valuable property will be sold low, for good payments, or rented for one or more years. Those desirous of purchasing, are invited to come and view it, and judge for themselves. Payments will be made accommodating, and a reasonable credit given. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. 3t63

LEWIS PAINE.
Burke co. March 26, 1829.

A Good Farm in Rowan,
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Nicholas Ludwick, I shall expose to sale, on Tuesday of Rowan county court in May next, a tract of land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the country, and is well improved. All the necessary houses and out-houses for a small family, are on the premises; and as the sale is to be for *cash*, it is thought that the land will go at less than its value.

HAMILTON C. JONES, *Trustee.*
April 8th, 1829, 6t67

Committed to the Jail

OF Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th April, 1829, a negro man, who says his name is *Ben*; that he belongs to Samuel Henegan, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.; and ran away from his master five or six days ago. He is about 33 years old, black complexion, and common size. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away.

F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*
April 10th, 1829. 6t2

Land and Negroes.

ON Thursday, the 30th day of April, at the late dwelling house of Robert Wilson, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, a number of very valuable **NEGROES** will be hired, and a plantation rented. There will be sold an elegant Mahogany *SIDE BOARD*, and a variety of excellent household and kitchen furniture, together with stock of every kind; an elegant family Carriage, a Gig, a Wagon, and every necessary implement of husbandry; a cotton machine, screws and running works; a still, boiler and vessels, with various other articles. Every person having claims against the estate, are requested to present them as directed by law. The sale will continue from day to day. Credit and terms of sale, made known on the day of sale, by

WM. J. WILSON, } *Ex'rs.*
J. McKNITT, }
April 6th, 1829. 3t63

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, February term, 1829: Diannah Newton, *vs.* William Haden, Robert Haden, Judithan Marr and Margaret his wife: Petition, partition of lands. it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

6t67 JNO. GILES.

The Co-partnership,

FORMERLY existing under the firm of Newton and McGrath, was dissolved in Feb'y. last. The printer will give this three insertions, and much oblige your friend,

EDWARD McGRATH.
March 27, 1829. 3t63

A Blacksmith Wanted.

A YOUNG man, coming well recommended, will find employment, and liberal wages given, by inquiring of the subscriber, living in Concord. JOHN E. MAHAN.
March 30th, 1829. 3t63

Newland's Stage Line,

IS still in operation, from Lincolnton, N. C. to Bean's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:

From Raleigh to Salisbury,	120 miles.
From thence to Morganton,	80
From thence to Ashville,	60
From thence to Warm Springs,	33
From thence to Newport,	25
In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other,	318

Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayettevilie, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Ashville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Ashville, and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public. SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES B. PELTON, Surgeon Dentist, respectfully informs the public that he has settled in Salisbury, and will practice Dentistry in that and the neighbouring towns. He will visit Wadesboro,' Charlotte, Lincolnton, Concord, Salem, Greensboro' and Hillsboro,' three or four times a year. This arrangement will give to his patients in those places, nearly all the advantages of a permanent residence in either of them, by permitting frequent examinations of his previous operations.

As he is, as yet, acquainted with but few of the citizens of Salisbury, he begs leave to submit the following certificate from a Graduate of the New-York Medical College, and one of the first Dentists in the Union.

"I do hereby certify that the bearer, Mr. C. B. Pelton, after having properly prepared himself by an extensive course of Medical and Surgical reading, has taken instructions from me in Dental-Surgery: and from the dexterity and skill with which he performs all operations on the teeth and mouth, I feel the utmost confidence in recommending him to my friends and the public as a judicious and scientific Dentist.

I further certify, with great pleasure, that during an acquaintance of several years with Mr. Pelton, he has sustained a high character for integrity and moral worth, and is well deserving of public patronage. D. C. AMBLER, *M. D.*
3t63 *Surgeon Dentist.*

Columbia, S. C. 27th Dec., 1828."

REFERENCES.—At Wadesboro'; *Dr. Thos. Parke. Alex. Little, Esq. John A. Mac Rae, Esq.* At Charlotte; *Drs. Caldwell, Harris. Williamson and Boyd.* At Beaties Ford: *Dr. L. M. Caldwell.* At Concord; *Daniel Coleman, Esq.* and *Mr. Cannon.* At Salisbury; *Dr. L. Mitchell and Dr. Smith.*

Salisbury, N. C. April 4th, 1829.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on acommodating terms, the most valuable Plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains between

400 and 500 Acres;

the dwelling house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses, and a still-house: the Plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation, and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the *Tavern House* in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, garden, &c. being as eligible situation for that business as any in the county; and two other Houses and Lots in Mocksville.

Persons wishing to purchase, may call on the subscribers at any time before the day of sale.

I. D. JONES,
B. G. JONES,
March 16th, 1829. 6t64 JNO. CLEMENT.

Sale of Land

Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties

JESSE KERBY and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l. Kerby, vs. William C. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l. Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, *C. S. C.*
Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829. 11t66

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } *Ex'rs.*
NATHAN CORNEL, }
May 20th, 1828. 3mt71

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, to entertain cheap, wholesome and comfort-

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury N. Carolina, the 1st day of April, 1829.

Lock Atwell	Joseph Kincade
James B. Anderson	James Kincade
John Allen	Jas. H. Ladson
Thos. Boyd	Mr. Lipman
Robt. Bradshaw	Jacob Lingle
Mathias Barringer	John Linn
Joshua Barber	Fulton Lodge
Joshua Boner	Wm. Link
David Beaver	James Lecompt
Moses L. Brown	Sam'l. Landers
Saml. Black	George Miller 2
Dr. B. L. Bell	Wm. Maft
Wm. Butner or Levi Brown	John M'Ewen
Wm. Barber	Thos. M'Argo
Thos. Butlar	Jas. H. Martin
Michael Baker	Mary M'Gill
Edmund But	Nancy M'Orkle
Elizabeth Caloway	Absalom Nash
John Canup	Chancy Newton
Joseph Cowan	Martin Owens
Saml. Culbertson	James Owen
John Carrel	Rafe Owens
John Cauble	Thos. Owens
Willie Coats	Kenchen Poolim
Henry Call	A. D. Philips
Ormond H. Cole	Jeremiah Patrick
James Davis	Enoch Philips
Michael Davis	John Plaster
Ford Dvernat	Adam Powles
Clement Dickson	Maria A. Rehermy
Alex. Dubose	John Ritchie
Henry Eller	Wm. Right
Catharine Earonhart	Jos. F. Redman
James Ellis	Wm. Rany
Jacob Fallenwider	John Reed, 2
Michel File	Elizabeth Robly
Rebecca Garner	Noah Reed
John Guean	Hy. Roseman
George Goodman	John Riel
A. Grimes	A. W. Bidding
Saml. Garvis	John Rutledge
Peter Heldebrand	John Renshaw
Abner Hall	Geo. Rutty
Lidia Hill	John Simmons
Jos. W. Hall	Mr. Smith.
B. D. Haden	Charles A. Stork
Isaac A. Hall	Geo. R. Swink, 2
John Hall	Emsly Harratt
William Hayden	Michael Swink
Hezakiah Hethman	Richard Singleton
Benj. Harrison	Henry Sleighter
Rebecca Hutson	James Silliman
Henry Hill	John Simpson
Jacob Holsouser	Edm'd. Smart, or
Sarah A. Howard	John Johnston
John Jordon	Catharine Smith
Thomas Jones	Peter Troutman
Jesse Johnston	Peter Walton
Barbry Jacobs	Thos. Womack
Thomas Jones	Wm. Williamson
Thos. Johnston	Fanny Winders
Hamble & P. Jordan	Wm. Wilson
Dr. Geo. Jones 2	Brutus Woods
Nancy Keply	Elizabeth Waller
John Kesler 163	Phillip Yost.

SAM'L. REEVES, *P. M.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, fall term, 1828: Benjamin Steward *vs.* Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. The defendant in this case residing beyond the limits of the state, as appears to the court; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829, and plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

J. M. HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

FEBRUARY session, 1829. James Neely *vs.* the heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. Caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the following named persons (heirs at law of Wm. Barnett dec'd.) are non-residents of this state, viz: Mary Aspie, Jane Dale, Elizabeth Broomfield, Martha Falls, Ann Hart, William Barnett and Margaret Barnett, children of Abraham and Mary Barnett; Wm. Barnett, Samuel Barnett, and Susan Erwin, children of Samuel and Margaret Barnett; Dorcas Cathey, daughter of Wm. and Mary Elliott, and Wm. White, grandson of the same; Ann Barnett, wife of Thomas Barnett, dec'd. Thomas Barnett, George Barnett and Sarah Elms, children of the same; John Porter and Mary Ormand, children of James and Ruth Porter, dec'd. James Barnett, and the children of Thomas M'Ree, dec'd. (names unknown;) it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said heirs to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, then are there to shew cause, if any they have, why probate of the last will and testament of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. should not be had.

6t66 ISAAC ALEXANDER, *c. c. c.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, fall term, 1828: Marion Tanner *vs.* John Tanner, Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the seventh Monday, after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer plead or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6t66

J. M. HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, fall term, 1828; Eliza Cox vs. Wm. Cox: Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for said county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6t66

J. M. HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni

POETRY.

DEVOTION.

She knelt, she prayed, I watched her eye,
A glistening tear was there;
I heard her breathe the lowly sigh,
The simple, fervent prayer.

She deemed no listening mortal near
To catch that gentle sigh;
That none there was to see the tear
That gemmed her lifted eye.

But—Oh! she knew, and she was blessed
To know, there was an ear
That heard the breathings of her breast:
Her God she felt was near.

WHAT IS LOVE.

'Tis a passion, 'tis a pain,
Which we cherish, yet complain;
'Tis a soft exquisite anguish,
Which delights, with which we languish;
Full of torments, full of joys,
Now it pleases, now annoys;
'Tis a pestlew, tickling flame,
All may feel, but none can name;
'Tis a sympathy of souls,
That every jarring thought controuls;
'Tis nature's child, yet full of art,
'Tis something that inflames the heart:
But would you all its nature find,
Drop my verse and read the mind.

OUR FLAG.

On, with the spangled banner, on!
Let cowards stay behind—
The flash that tells of victory won
Will strike a craven blind.
The silk which glitters in the light,
Will cease its folds to wave,
If 'neath it, in the hour of fight,
Are any but the brave.

And whether upon mountain steep,
It brothers with the pine—
Or, dashing o'er the rolling deep,
Claims kindred with the brine,—
Still bear the banner boldly on—
The stripe and Eagle's form—
Bear it, all brilliant in the sun,
All scathless in the storm.

Gentle reply to an aged Suitor.

Why thus press me to compliance?
Why oblige me to refuse?
Though I shrink from your alliance,
Yet a younger I may choose.
'Tis a state I'll ne'er disparage,
Nor will war against it wage:
I do not object to marriage,
But object to marry—age.

A TEMPLE NOT MADE WITH HANDS.

The mountains are God's altars, on whose sides
Silence, the parent of deep thought, abides;
His matin song the hour when morning breaks,
And the glad heart to gratitude awakes:
And he who from the world's temptations flies
To his own mind's retired solemnities;
Erects a temble to his God more holy
Than any built by human pride or folly.

EPIGRAM.

A colonel, by chronicles late, it appears,
In style gave a feast to his crack volunteers.
The dishes were good, but the glasses so small,
His honor could hardly drink any at all.
The commandant then thus, to his right and left wing
Said, "*Gentlemen Charge*; let's drink to the king:"
A jolly sub, eyeing his glass at the time,
Cried—"Colonel, here's hardly enough for a *prime.*

MISCELLANY.

Malaria.—Marsh exhalation, termed also miasma malaria (bad air) is something which originates from swampy, marshy, moist ground, vegetables having grown, die and putrefy. The general conditions necessary to produce it are, a warm temperature of the atmosphere, and dead vegetables putrefying in a moist place. Vegetables that die and become disorganized in a dry place, or in cold weather, do not appear to produce this infectious malaria. The months of July, August and September, including, in warm climates, one half of October, are the seasons when this pestilence chiefly prevails.

This poison is now usually supposed to be a gas, acting by its chemical properties; by others it is supposed to be an exhalation, effusion or odour. The ancient opinion is that this deleterious quality of the air is owing to *animalculæ.*

Few persons are aware of the extent to which malaria affects us. It is said by some medical writers to be the source of more than half the mortality which depopulates mankind. It detracts one half from the value of life in Holland, and probably as much in Italy. In a large portion of the Southern Atlantic States of America the proportion must be nearly as large, at least so far as the white population is concerned.

Nor is it the mere production of individual disease that forms the great mischief of malaria. M. Fodere, in his *Traite de Medecine legale*, observes that it stints and debilitates the population, even where there is no particular disease. It has been supposed that salt marshes are not productive of malaria. This is a mistake. They are so in Normandy, Greece, Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. In Holland the severest seasons of fever have succeeded irruptions of the sea. Mill ponds are well known to us as productive of disease. The drainage of swamps and marshes is at first, and till they be put into complete cultivation, a source of disease.

Dr. McCulloch, who has recently published a work on the subject, states as his opinion, that whatever malaria may be originally, in combination with atmospheric air, it is a chemical compound, acting and acted upon, and sometimes destroyed by chemical agents and affinities. According to him, it is a compound of nitrogen, oxygen, hygrometric vapour, and a basis of deleterious character, miasma; governed by the laws of motion that affect the atmosphere generally.

The matter of malaria appears to be connected with fogs, mists, vapour, and a moist atmosphere generally. It is more easily propagated by the damps of the night air, than in mid day. A dry air is seldom a conductor of miasma. The Italians say, however, that after 10 o'clock at night the air ceases to be deleterious. Mere moisture however in a healthy country is not injurious.

In general, it is said a generous diet avoiding excess, both in eating and drinking, contributes to maintain health in malaria countries. Fires in the rooms in the evening and mornings, even in warm weather, are of undoubted use, where malaria prevails.

That the poison of marshes consisted in animalculæ, says Dr. M. invading the body through the lungs, sometimes through the stomach also, is a speculation that dates as high as Lucretius, Varro, and Columella; which was renewed in the days of the microscope by Kircher and others, and appears to have found favour with Linnæus.

Dr. M. supposes that it is a poisonous Gas, decomposable by the sun. His reviewer, however, in the American Quarterly, No. 8, adheres to the Review itself.

Other diseases, besides intermittent and remittent fevers, are sometimes attributable to this cause. Mr. McCulloch is inclined to ascribe to this cause, the following list of diseases: Yellow remittent, and nervous fever. Dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, visceral obstructions, dropsy, obstructions of the liver and spleen, Neuralgia, and particularly that form of it the tic doloreux. To which the reviewer is inclined to add, dengue, scrofula, goitre rheumatism, tooth ache, sciatica, and hebetude or dulness of intellect.

An old bachelor, in the New York Daily Advertiser, recommends to those in want of a bedfellow, to take to bed, these cold nights, a piece of soap stone, about the size of two bricks, thoroughly heated, which will impart a gentle warmth until morning. The article should be put into water until it ceases hissing. This is about as good a substitute for a bed-fellow as the one they formerly used in some parts of the country when herrings or butter became scarce toward spring. To produce that excitement of the palate, which caused their dry potatoes to relish well, and for which herrings or butter are so well calculated, the process of mastication was enlivened by a frequent extension of the fore finger *towards* a bunch of herrings hung in the corner of the room, or to a lump of butter upon the table of the size of a walnut. This savory dish was called *potatoes and point.*

An Irishman's idea of Insurance.

A recently "caught" son of the Emerald Isle, was "being," (as the phrase is) lighted to his lodgings in the cock-loft of one of the Babel-like Hotels so common in New York. After ascending some dozen flight of stairs, Pat came all at once to a dead stand still. "Now, by the powers, hinney," said he, addressing his guide, who was likewise an Irishman, "I dos'ent budge anither inch;—for look you, should the edifice take fire, what is to become of Patrick O'Flam, roosting half way up to the moon; No, no, I'd rather hang on a peg, in one of the lower rooms—so I had!" "Now, did you ever hear the like o'that," said he with the light.—"Talk of the house burning up, when it is *Insured?* That's an Irish bull, shure enough!" *Insured!*" cried Pat, "why did'ent you tell me that before? So then, pull a-head, my hearty, and I'll follow you, an' e-like it, to the top o'the chimney."

Schoharie Republican.

Warts and Corns.—The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove warts, corns, or excrescences on any part of the body.

Divorce.—A law has been passed by the legislature providing that when a woman shall be divorced, the Court, passing such decree shall have power to assign to her, for *her* use, all the personal estate which her husband received by reason of the marriage; and such part of the personal estate of the husband, as may be necessary for her comfort, and the support of such children as may be assigned to her care. The wife also to hold all promissory notes and other choses in action, belonging to her before marriage; and all legacies to her, and personal property, in every way appertaining to her in her own right. *Boston Traveller.*

Learning by Sight.—A few days ago the master of an evening school, in a village near Cheltenham, was endeavoring to beat the alphabet into the head of one of his scholars, but he found the task almost hopeless. The master, enraged at the boy's stupidity, showing him the letter A, asked him whether he knew that letter? "Ees, zur," was the reply. "What is it, then?" said the master. "I doant now, zur," answered the boy. "How is that, sirrah; you said you knew it but just this minute?" "Ay, zur, so I dos; I noze un very well by sight; but, drot me if I can recollect his neame!" *London paper.*

Ingenuity.....A manufacturer at Pittsburgh, has contrived a process by which he practices *job printing* in his loom! He has woven several 'cards,' which exhibit, upon their surface, his name, residence, the articles he has for sale, &c. it is said in beautiful letters. This is done by different colours, and sometimes entirely by the raised threads of the fabric. Had this man lived in the land of steady habits, during the 'Salem Witchcraft,' his ingenuity would have cost him dear.

Buffalo Journal.

Bots in Horses.—A correspondent of the American Farmer, in speaking of remedies for the Bots in horses, says: "I knew a Farmer of forty years experience, who told me that he never lost a horse with botts, and he was one of the most extensive breeders in this county. His practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, one handful of salt once a week to each horse. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts; I am also a considerable breeder. As a feed for young stock of that kind, I made great use of carrots, and I see none that look better or have better growth than my own.

How to cure a Red Nose.—The following recipe "to cure a red nose" is given in a little work published within these few days, and entitled The Simplicity of Health: "Put a strip of linen, folded and soaked in vinegar, on the organ affected, when going to bed, and there suffer it to remain till morning." We shall be happy to hear from any of our red-nosed subscribers, if such we have, that the experiment has succeeded.

A ship going over Charleston bar, with a negro pilot on board, the captain asked him, what water she was in? to which he answered, "*in salt water, Massa.*" "I know that," replied the Captain; "but how *much* water is there?" "Eh, massa, you tink me bring pint cup for measure him?"

A Baptist Church in the upper part of the City of New-York, has been purchased for Miss Frances Wright. We have seen propositions in the New-York papers occasionally, for the disposal of their Bridewell—now we think it would be well to let Miss Fanny have this building to hold forth in. It would be appropriate and proper—it is just such a building as a petticoated infidel like her, should occupy—it is bad enough to see a *man* spouting forth poison and blasphemy upon the community—but when a woman takes it upon herself to gather congregations about her for the purpose of hearing disquisitons against marriage, and the Christian religion—it is high time she was *shut up.* Some of the New Yorkers are trying hard to obtain a law against masquerading. They would do themselves quite as much credit by putting down this female retailer of blasphemy.

Camden Journal

A Challenge.—Mr. Narzo, in Boston, has challenged Mr. Forrest to meet him in any town in the United States—Mr. F. to read from Tragedy, and Mr. N. from Scripture; to see who can produce the greater effect.